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SS, | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | REPORT
No. 502.

TO AMEND THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

APRIL 20, 1918.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 11518.]

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 11518) to amend the naturalization laws and repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and other laws relating to naturalization, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House and recommends the bill be passed. It recommends this bill as a war emergency measure and urges its passage at the earliest possible moment. The main provisions of this bill consist in adding seven subdivisions to section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, being an act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

The seventh subdivision has been prepared for the purpose of unifying the rule of exemptions extended to certain aliens who have received military training in the armies of the United States and the Philippine Islands, as well as those serving on vessels of the United States Government and the American merchant marine. It also makes the first enlargement ever authorized of the provisions of section 2169 by allowing Filipinos who have served in the United States Navy or Marine Corps or the Naval Auxiliary Service, and have been honorable discharged therefrom after the term of enlistment specified, to petition for naturalization under the conditions and limitations as defined in the seventh subdivision, and includes all those who are at present in the military service of the United States, whether they have declared their intention or not.

For all of these classes of cases the seventh subdivision provides that a petition for naturalization may be filed in the most convenient court and be heard without the usual delays necessitated under the general provisions of the naturalization law and without the usual proof of residence in the United States required of aliens

to whom no exemptions from the general provisions of the naturalization law have been extended. Because of this special method of naturalization the subdivision requires the appearance of those candidates before a representative of the Bureau of Naturalization before filing their petitions for naturalization in the office of the clerk of the court.

It also provides a means for the naturalization of all of the foreigners in the military forces of the United States in whatever capacity they may be associated. The subdivision in brief provides for the naturalization of those who have taken up arms in defense and in the service of the United States Government.

Further provision is made to prohibit the filing of a declaration of intention during 30 days preceding and including election day. This provision is analogous to the one which excludes the courts from naturalization authority during the 30 days preceding election, and is a provision that has long been known to have been inadvertently overlooked in the enactments heretofore passed. The subdivision also prohibits the naturalization of aliens serving on vessels of foreign registry, this construction having been maintained by some courts in view of the provisions of section 2174, which recognizes service of aliens on vessels of American registry. Penal provisions are contained in this subdivision by the terms of which citizenship is forfeited by those who are naturalized under the terms of the seventh subdivision if they are convicted during the time the country is at war of the offenses named. It also waives the payment of the naturalization fee by the American soldier during the time of war.

Subdivision 8 safeguards the rights that have for years been given to aliens serving on vessels of the American merchant marine and is necessary in view of the inclusion in the general codification of section 7 of such aliens.

Subdivision 9 authorizes the continuance of the work of the Bureau of Naturalization in connection with the public schools and the local Army exemption boards.

Subdivision 10 contains a reenactment of the act of June 25, 1910, in language that is clear in its meaning and continuing the exemption up to May 1, 1914, instead of May 1, 1910, and includes all in the general provisions of the law except the alien enemies who are authorized by subdivision 11 to proceed, under the restraint imposed by the eleventh subdivision.

Subdivision 11 authorizes those who by the terms of section 2171 were excluded from naturalization because they were alien enemies, to proceed under the terms of this subdivision to naturalization. It includes those who by the act of June 25, 1910, at the time the existence of the state of war was declared were entitled to become citizens of the United States without making the declaration of intention and in addition authorizing those who had declared their intention prior to that event and those who had petitions for naturalization then pending, to perfect their naturalization after the consent of the Bureau of Naturalization shall have been received by the clerk of the court. It distinctly provides for the hearing in open court and in the presence of the representative of the Government from the Bureau of Naturalization, and in this particular class of aliens provides that the objection of this representative of the Government shall cause the petition of this alien, who has been exempted

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from the alien enemy classification, to be continued until the Government is satisfied as to his loyalty.

There is a large number of aliens whose loyalty is unquestioned and well known who, under the registration of alien enemies, have recently had disclosed to them the startling fact that they are not citizens of the United States. They are to be found in largest numbers in the States where aliens have been voting for generations upon the declaration of intention. Instances have been reported to the committee of these unfortunate individuals who are Americans at heart, who have lived in this country upward of 70 years—they were infants when they were brought to this country by their parents over 70 years ago—some of them, and have lived almost all their lives in States where aliens have been authorized by the State constitutions to vote upon their declaration of intention. These children, growing to manhood, have exercised all the rights of American citizenship, some of them for nearly a half a century. Some of the cases reported to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization included those who were legislators in the States where they lived, and others who had held elective and appointive offices and who have their grandchildren as soldiers in the present war. Cases have been reported to the committee of those who were engaged in the Civil War, on either side, who have but recently, by reason of the registration required by alien enemies, found that they were not citizens. The act of June 25, 1910, which is repealed by this act, gave them the right to proceed to become naturalized without making the declaration of intention. Subdivision 10 reenacts this portion of the act of June 25, 1910, but it is not applicable to the alien enemy as reenacted. Subdivision 11 provides the means by which those who by the act of June 25, 1910, were at the time the state of war was declared to exist between this country and their sovereign entitled to become citizens of the United States without making the declaration of intention to file their petitions without making the declaration of intention, because they have for years in good faith believed themselves to be citizens of the United States and have exercised the rights and performed the duties of a citizen. While this act will repeal that portion of the act of June 25, 1910, referred to, it does not prevent them from filing their petitions for naturalization upon the right which was vested in them by the act of 1910, and which was theirs at the time the existence of a state of war was declared, although their alien enemy status was unknown to them and the necessity to exercise that right was not at that time known by them.

Subdivision 11 also authorizes the Bureau of Naturalization to investigate the loyalty of any alien enemy who may apply for naturalization and who is not included in those previously exempted, and after determining definitely the loyalty of such alien enemy to except him from such classification for the purposes of naturalization. It also authorizes the appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of carrying on the provisions of this act.

Subdivision 12 authorizes the naturalization of any alien soldiers of the United States military or naval forces serving outside of the United States, upon return to the United States, and to have the period of military service outside of the United States counted as residence within the United States to complete the five years.

Subdivision 13 offers a great relief to hundreds of thousands of citizens who secured their American citizenship status by the act of

the father in becoming naturalized. Great embarrassments have been experienced by those who have secured citizenship through the acts of their parents because of the insufficiency in the law to provide them with certificates showing their American citizenship. This provision will relieve all these citizens, and those who hereafter secure citizenship by the acts of their parents, by providing a distinctive certificate of American citizenship to be issued by the Bureau of Naturalization from its records. It will be impossible to cause the issuance of this certificate of citizenship by the clerks of courts, for the reason that the father may have been naturalized in Baltimore and subsequently removed himself with his family to St. Louis. His children on reaching adult age and desiring to exercise the rights of citizenship may be in various parts of the country. None of them can secure any evidence of their citizenship, since the law provides no certificate of citizenship for them. The clerk of the court in St. Louis would be wholly incompetent to issue a certificate of citizenship on the naturalization of the court in Baltimore, and none of the clerks of the courts at the places where the sons reside would have any means of determining whether or not these sons were actually naturalized by the act of their father as alleged. The Bureau of Naturalization has the duplicate originals of all naturalization records authorized by law to be retained, and it alone is the only source from which such certificates of citizenship can be issued and the fraudulent issuance of them prevented. In view of the importance of this certificate of citizenship, and the uses to which it may fraudulently be placed, the same penal provisions that surround the certificate of naturalization are enacted in connection with this certificate of citizenship.

Section 2 contains the numbers of the sections of the Revised Statutes that are repealed, and also refers to and quotes the other portions of the acts amending the naturalization law that are repealed. The lengthy quotation is necessitated by the fact that in all of these instances the acts carrying these provisions have been parts of acts which carried appropriations.

In the general repealing portion of this section the provision as to the effect of this act upon section 2169 of the Revised Statutes is clearly shown not to enlarge it in any way except as to the Filipino, and only in those cases of Filipinos who have performed the service in the Navy as defined in subdivision 7.

The provisions of section 2166 of the Revised Statutes are not repealed in their application to those who were honorably discharged in Civil War times and up to and including those who were discharged from the Spanish-American War.

It also makes the usual provisions regarding the application of the criminal statutes in cases of offenses and crimes against the naturalization laws of the United States.

Section 3 validates all certificates of naturalization that may be granted by courts of competent jurisdiction up to December 31, 1918, where the declaration of intention has been declared by the Supreme Court to be invalid. This relates to declarations of intention made prior to the operation of the current naturalization law that were not acted upon until after the seven years which the present naturalization law prescribes as the limit of the life of a declaration. There were probably a hundred thousand aliens naturalized upon declara-

tions of intention, between September 27, 1913, and January 7, 1918, which had been taken out under the old law and were held by the Bureau of Naturalization to be valid. The decision of the Supreme Court declared them to be invalid. None of these naturalizations, therefore, has been legally conferred, on account of the invalidity of the declaration of intention.

There were probably many petitions filed in January, in good faith, by foreigners whose declarations of intention that were not valid under the Supreme Court decision, after the decision, and before the notice from the Bureau of Naturalization was received by the clerk of the court. This notice was sent at once, but in order to embrace all that may have filed, the date of January 31, 1918, has been named as the final and inclusive date, and December 31, 1918, as the date when these petitions may be acted upon. Under the present law they will all have an opportunity to be disposed of.

This section also classifies the positions of naturalization assistants where the compensation has been paid by the Department of Labor under the authority of various appropriations and section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906. This has been urged heretofore by the Department of Labor because of many gross irregularities that have grown up by the acts of these clerks and because of the inability of the clerks of courts to supervise their work. This will place them immediately under the Bureau of Naturalization and prevent and wholly eradicate these practices, and also result in a more economical expenditure of the funds from the appropriations.

The committee has most carefully considered this bill and held extensive hearings covering many weeks. At these hearings it has learned from the report of the Provost Marshal General that 123, 277 aliens waived all exemptions on account of their alienage and were certified to the first draft army. The second draft army, with its larger quota and prospective legislation further increasing the military forces of the United States will bring in ever increasing numbers of other loyal foreign born men who owe an allegiance in their heart to the United States, the country of their adoption. This will probably mean that 500,000 loyal foreign-born residents of this country will join our colors in the next year. All of these should have the privilege of citizenship conferred upon them while they are taking up this most fundamental and sacred of all obligations of citizenship—the obligation and willingness to take up arms against the common enemy.

During the last year there has been unprecedented increase in the number of applications for citizenship in addition to those candidates for citizenship disclosed by the reports of the Provost Marshal General. The number of candidates for citizenship in the civil life has been greater during the last year than at any time. The number of naturalizations since the European war commenced in 1914 has been greater than at any other time, notwithstanding the fact that immigration has been only on an average of about 300,000 annually. Over 75,000 petitions for naturalization were filed during the first nine months of this year, while the average number of foreigners admitted to citizenship annually heretofore has been but slightly more than 70,000.

In addition to this, attention is particularly called to the large number of foreigners who have been classified by law as alien enemies.

Among these, it is well known, are large numbers—hundreds of thousands—who are loyal and devoted wholly to this country. These foreigners feel the stigma of their alien-enemy status—many of them have innocently believed themselves to be citizens under the Federal and State laws. Registration of alien enemies during the past year has disclosed the fact that they had not completed their citizenship in accordance with the law, although they had exercised all of the rights for many years. Particular attention is also invited to the provision which will enable the alien who secures citizenship by the act of his father to receive the certificate of United States citizenship which this bill for the first time authorizes to be created and issued.

Because of all of these most insistent remedial measures, the committee has recommended the appropriation of \$500,000. This amount has been found to be the minimum amount necessary, after careful investigation and study both by the committee and by the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Labor. The subject matter of this bill as contained in the bill H. R. No. 6347 has been approved by the Department of Labor. Certain modifications have been made in the bill since that time by the committee as the result of subsequent experience.

For the convenience and information of the Congress, the committee is submitting herewith a statement showing the receipts from the naturalization fees, and the total expenditures from appropriations heretofore made by Congress for the administration of the naturalization law. From this statement it will be seen at once that the citizen taxpayer is at no expense for carrying on this branch of the Government. The revenues from the fees paid by the applicants for American citizenship which, under the law, are covered into the Treasury of the United States have more than offset all of the appropriations by Congress.

Statement showing receipts from naturalization fees and disbursements from various appropriations for the enforcement of the naturalization laws, and for rents, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses, for fiscal years 1907 to date.

Fiscal year.	Naturaliza- tion fees received.	Cost of admin- istration.	Cost in excess of fees received.	Excess of fees received over cost of ad- ministration.
1907.....	\$65,129.00	\$29,243.18		\$35,885.82
1908.....	166,873.90	232,728.05	\$65,854.15	
1909.....	172,202.13	194,428.45	22,226.32	
1910.....	221,766.38	176,415.98		45,350.40
1911.....	290,551.52	228,831.15		67,720.37
1912.....	338,315.33	257,678.99		80,636.34
1913.....	350,716.60	290,026.20		60,690.40
1914.....	450,228.55	331,517.26		118,711.29
1915.....	441,764.49	363,593.11		78,171.38
1916.....	410,272.55	389,075.90		21,196.65
1917.....	635,037.02	393,240.15		241,796.87
1918:				
First quarter.....	134,312.00	93,835.27		40,476.73
Second quarter.....	111,887.70	92,427.78		19,459.92
Third quarter ¹	116,500.00	² 93,747.54		22,752.46
Total.....	3,905,557.17	3,160,789.01	88,080.47	837,848.63
Less deficits.....				88,080.47
Excess of fees received over cost of ad- ministration.....				744,768.16

¹ Third quarter estimated. All remittances not yet received for the quarter from the clerks of courts.
² Expenditures estimated. All expense vouchers for the third quarter not yet received from field employees

Estimate of personnel and expenses for naturalization of alien enemies, derivative citizens, and American soldiers.

Alien enemies and derivative citizens.					Military.			
District.	Exam- iners.	Clerks.	Salaries.	Ex- penses.	Exam- iners.	Clerks.	Salaries.	Ex- penses.
Boston.....	3	1	\$6,100	\$2,000	1	4	\$6,800	\$2,000
New York.....	22	6	43,000	5,000	2	6	11,000	2,500
Philadelphia.....	5	3	11,900	5,000	1	4	6,800	2,000
Washington, D. C.....	6	2	12,200	10,000	15	30	63,000	16,000
Pittsburgh.....	5	3	11,900	5,000	1	4	6,800	2,000
Chicago.....	12	6	27,000	7,500	3	8	15,200	4,000
St. Paul.....	5	2	10,600	7,000				
St. Louis.....	12	6	27,000	7,500	4	8	16,800	4,000
Denver.....	3	1	6,100	3,500	1	4	6,800	2,000
Seattle.....	6	2	12,200	7,500	1	5	8,100	2,500
San Francisco.....	6	2	12,200	7,500	2	6	11,000	2,500
	85	34	180,200	64,500	31	79	152,300	39,500

RECAPITULATION.

	Exam- iners.	Clerks.	Sala- ries.	Ex- penses.
Naturalization of alien enemies and derivative citizens.....	85	34	\$180,200	\$64,500
Naturalization of American soldiers.....	31	79	152,300	39,500
Total.....	116	113	332,500	104,000
Annual cost, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919				332,500
Cost to June 30, 1918				436,500
Total				106,300
Estimated amount not needed because some of the clerks and examiners will be only temporarily employed.....				512,800
Total amount estimated as necessary to give force and effect to all portions of the bill H. R. 3132 from date of passage through present fiscal year and throughout the fiscal year 1919..				42,800
				500,000

The committee has also carefully surveyed the military situation, and presents in the following tables the locations of the various Army camps and cantonments and their relation to the Naturalization Service by districts. Some realization can be had of the magnitude of the naturalization work that will be necessary to accomplish the naturalization of the members of the first draft army alone, when it is understood that in no entire fiscal year in the history of the Government have there been so many petitions for naturalization granted as must be granted to the 123,277 aliens in the first draft army. The largest number receiving citizenship in any fiscal year was 105,439.

NATURALIZATION DISTRICTS.

Boston, Mass.:	
1 cantonment.....	30,000
24 other Army camps.....	12,000
5 naval and marine stations.....	18,000
New York, N. Y.:	
2 cantonments.....	60,000
10 other Army camps.....	8,500
2 naval and marine stations.....	7,800
Philadelphia, Pa.:	
1 cantonment.....	30,000
4 other Army camps.....	5,500
1 naval and marine station.....	4,400

Washington, D. C.:	
17 cantonments.....	510,000
34 other Army camps.....	74,500
6 naval and marine stations.....	50,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.:	
1 cantonment.....	30,000
3 other Army camps.....	5,000
Chicago, Ill.:	
3 cantonments.....	90,000
4 other Army camps.....	5,500
St. Louis, Mo.:	
4 cantonments.....	120,000
9 other Army camps.....	8,000
St. Paul, Minn.:	
3 other Army camps.....	5,500
Denver, Colo.:	
1 cantonment.....	30,000
5 other Army camps.....	2,500
San Francisco, Cal.:	
1 cantonment.....	30,000
9 other Army camps.....	4,500
4 naval and marine stations.....	11,500
Seattle, Wash.:	
1 cantonment.....	30,000
13 other Army camps.....	6,500
2 naval and marine stations.....	6,000
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Totals:	
Cantonments.....	960,000
Other Army camps.....	138,000
Naval and marine stations.....	97,700
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BOSTON DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Ayer, Mass.: Camp Devens, National Army.....	30,000
Portland, Me.:	
Fort Lyon, regular fort.....	500
Fort McKinley, regular fort.....	500
Fort Preble, regular fort.....	500
Fort Levett, regular fort.....	500
Fort Williams, regular fort.....	500
Fort Foster, regular fort.....	500
Portsmouth, N. H.:	
Fort Constitution, regular fort.....	500
Fort Stark, regular fort.....	500
Montpelier, Vt.: Fort Ethan Allen, regular fort.....	500
Boston, Mass. (Winthrop Br.):	
Fort Heath, regular fort.....	500
Fort Banks, regular fort.....	500
Fort Strong, regular fort.....	500
Fort Standish, regular fort.....	500
Warren, Mass.: Fort Warren, regular fort.....	500
Hull, Mass.: Fort Revere, regular fort.....	500
Fort Andrews, Mass.: Fort Andrews, regular fort.....	500
Newport, R. I.:	
Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass., regular fort.....	500
Fort Ereble, regular fort.....	500
Fort Eddy, regular fort.....	500
Fort Phil Kearney, Fort Greble, R. I., regular fort.....	500
Fort Adams, regular fort.....	500
Fort Wetherill, Jamestown, R. I., regular fort.....	500
New London, Conn.:	
Fort Mansfield, Watch Hill, R. I., regular fort.....	500
Fort H. C. Wright, regular fort.....	500
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Total.....	42,000

NAVAL AND MARINE CAMPS.

Boston, Mass.: Naval Reserve Station and temporary camp.....	3, 000
Chatham, Mass., Aviation, naval.....	1, 000
Newport, R. I.:	
Naval training station.....	10, 000
Naval reserve training station.....	2, 000
New London,-Conn., temporary naval camp.....	2, 000
Total.....	18, 000

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Mineola, N. Y.: Camp Mills, National Army.....	30, 000
Yaphank, N. Y.: Camp Upton, National Army.....	30, 000
Plattsburg, N. Y.: Officers' training camp.....	4, 000
New York, N. Y.:	
Fort Michie, New London, Conn., regular fort.....	500
Fort Terry, Fort Terry, regular fort.....	500
Fort Totten, Fort Totten, regular fort.....	500
Fort Schuyler, Westchester, regular fort.....	500
Fort Slocum, New Rochelle, regular fort.....	500
Fort Wadsworth (Rosebank, N. Y.), regular fort.....	500
Fort Jay (New York, N. Y.), regular fort.....	500
Fort Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, regular fort.....	500
Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., regular fort.....	500
Total.....	68, 500
Watertown, N. Y., Madison Barracks.....	

NAVAL AND MARINE CAMPS.

New York, Rockaway Park:	
Rockaway Park Naval Aviation Station.....	
Hazelhurst Naval Aviation Station.....	
Montauk Point: Montauk Point Naval Aviation Station.....	
Brooklyn, N. Y.: Temporary naval camp.....	2, 800
Pelman Bay, N. Y.: Pelman Bay Naval Reserve Training Station.....	5, 000
Total.....	7, 800

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Wrightstown, N. J.: Camp Dix, National Army.....	30, 000
Freehold, N. J.: Fort Hancock, regular fort.....	500
Salem, N. J.: Fort Mott, regular fort.....	500
Allentown, Pa.: Training camp, medical.....	4, 000
Wilmington, Del.: Fort Du Pont, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	35, 500

NAVAL AND MARINE CAMPS.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Temporary naval camp.....	4, 400
Camp May, N. J.: Camp May Naval Station.....	

WASHINGTON, D. C. DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Maryland:

Baltimore, Md.—

Fort Carroll, regular fort.....	500
Fort McHenry, regular fort.....	500
Fort Howard, regular fort.....	500
Fort Smallwood, regular fort.....	500
Annapolis Junction, Md.: Camp Meade, National Army.....	30,000

Total..... 32,000

District of Columbia:

Washington, D. C.—

Washington Barracks, army station.....	
Camp Meigs, Quartermaster Corps.....	15,000
American University, engineer station.....	
In Maryland: Fort Washington, regular fort.....	500
In Virginia: Fort Myer, regular fort, officers' training camp.....	5,000
In Virginia: Fort Hunt, regular fort.....	500
In Virginia: Belvoir, engineer camp.....	1,000

Total..... 22,000

Virginia:

Petersburg, Va.: Camp Lee, National Army.....	30,000
Front Royal, Army Remount.....	
Norfolk, Va.—	
Fort Monroe, regular fort.....	500
Fort Monroe, Coast Artillery Corps school.....	

Total..... 30,500

North Carolina:

Charlotte, N. C.: Camp Greene, National Guard.....	30,000
Wilmington, N. C.: Fort Caswell, regular fort.....	500

Total..... 30,500

South Carolina:

Spartanburg, S. C.: Camp Wadsworth, National Guard.....	30,000
Greenville, S. C.: Camp Sevier, National Guard.....	30,000
Columbia, S. C.: Camp Jackson, National Army.....	30,000
Charleston, S. C.: Fort Moultrie, regular fort.....	500
Charleston, S. C.: Fort Sumter, regular fort.....	500
Fort Royal, S. C.: Fort Fremont, regular fort.....	500

Total..... 91,500

Georgia:

Augusta, Ga.—

Camp Hancock, National Guard.....	30,000
Fort Oglethorpe—	
Regular fort, officers' training camp.....	
Medical training camp.....	
Dental training camp.....	10,000

Atlanta, Ga.—

Camp Gordon, National Army.....	30,000
Fort McPherson, regular fort.....	500
Macon, Ga.: Camp Wheeler, National Guard.....	30,000
Savannah, Ga.: Fort Screven, regular fort.....	500

Total..... 101,000

Florida:

Jacksonville, Fla.: Camp Johnston, Quartermaster Corps and remount..	25, 000
Arcadia, Fla.: Army aviation.....	
Fort Dade, regular fort.....	500
Tampa, Fla.: Fort De Soto, regular fort.....	500
Pensacola, Fla.—	
Fort Barrancas, regular fort.....	500
Fort McRoe, regular fort.....	500
Fort Pickens, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	27, 500

Alabama:

Anniston, Ala.: Camp McClellan, National Guard.....	30, 000
Montgomery, Ala.—	
Camp Sheridan, National Guard	30, 000
Taylor Field, Army aviation.....	
Mobile, Ala.—	
Fort Gaines, regular fort.....	500
Fort Morgan, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	61, 000

Mississippi: Hattiesburg, Miss.: Camp Shelby, National Guard.....	30, 000
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Louisiana:

Alexandria, La.: Camp Beauregard, National Guard.....	30, 000
New Orleans, La.: Jackson Barracks, regular fort.....	500
Lake Charles, La.: Gestner Field, Army aviation.....	
Total.....	30, 500

Texas:

Wichita Falls: Call Field, Army aviation.....	
Fort Worth: Army aviation.....	
Camp Bowie, National Guard.....	30, 000
Dallas: Love Field, Army aviation.....	
Waco—	
Camp McArthur, National Guard.....	30, 000
Rich Field, Army aviation.....	
Houston: Camp Logan, National Guard.....	30, 000
Galveston—	
Fort Travis, regular fort.....	500
Fort San Jacinto, regular fort.....	500
Fort Crockett, regular fort.....	500
San Antonio: Camp Travis, National Army.....	30, 000
Leon Springs: Officers' training camp.....	
San Antonio: Fort Sam Houston, regular fort.....	500
Ringgold: Fort Ringgold, regular fort.....	500
Laredo: Fort McIntosh, regular fort.....	500
Brackettville: Fort Bliss, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	123, 500

NAVAL AND MARINE CAMPS.

Annapolis, Md.: Naval Academy and station.....	
Washington, D. C.: Marine barracks, marine station	
Quantico, Va.: Marine camp.....	8, 000
Morrison, Va. (Newport News): Naval training station.....	15, 000
Newport News, Va.: Langley Field, naval aviation.....	
Jamestown, Norfolk, Va.: Naval training station.....	16, 000
Charleston, S. C.: Temporary naval camp.....	5, 000
Port Royal, S. C.: Marine training station.....	5, 000
Miami, Fla.: Naval aviation.....	
Key West, Fla.: Marine training station.....	1, 000

Pensacola, Fla.:	
Naval training station.....	
Naval aviation.....	
Gulfport, Miss.: Naval training station.....	
New Orleans, La.:	
Naval training station.....	
Marine barracks.....	
Total.....	50,000

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Buffalo, N. Y.:	
Fort Niagara, officers' training camp.....	4,000
Fort Porter.....	500
Chillicothe, Ohio: Camp Sherman, National Army.....	30,000
Fairfield, Ohio: Wilbur Wright Field A.....	
Dayton, Ohio: Fort McCook.....	
Newport, Ky.: Fort Thomas, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	35,000

CHICAGO DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Louisville, Ky.: Camp Zachary Taylor, National Army.....	30,000
Indianapolis, Ind.: Fort Benjamin Harrison, officers' training camp.....	4,000
Battle Creek, Mich.: Camp Custer, National Army.....	30,000
Detroit, Mich.: Fort Wayne, regular fort.....	500
Mount Clemons, Mich.: Selfridge Field, Army aviation.....	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.: Fort Brady, regular fort.....	550
Rockford, Ill.: Camp Grant, National Army.....	30,000
Chicago, Ill.: Fort Sheridan, regular fort.....	500
Rantoul, Ill.: Chanute Field, Army aviation.....	
Total.....	95,500

NAVAL AND MARINE CAMPS.

Great Lakes Naval Training Station.....	
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ST. LOUIS DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Belleville, Ill.: Scott Field, Army aviation.....	
Des Moines, Iowa:	
Camp Dodge, National Army.....	30,000
Fort Des Moines, regular fort.....	500
St. Louis, Mo.: Jefferson Barracks, recruiting station.....	
Little Rock, Ark.:	
Camp Pike, National Army.....	30,000
Fort Logan H. Roots, regular fort.....	500
Fort Logan, Everts Field, Army aviation.....	
Hot Springs, Ark.: Army and Navy Hospital.....	
Memphis, Tenn.: Park Field, Army aviation.....	
Fort Robinson, Nebr.: Fort Robinson, regular fort.....	500
Omaha:	
Fort Omaha, regular fort.....	500
Fort Crook, regular fort.....	500
Army Balloon School.....	
Fort Riley, Kans.:	
Camp Funston, National Army.....	30,000
Fort Riley, regular fort.....	500
Leavenworth: Fort Leavenworth, regular fort.....	500

Fort Sill, Okla.:

Camp Doniphan, National Guard.....	30,000
Army, Army aviation.....	
Fort Sill, regular fort.....	500
Fort Sill, officers' training camp.....	4,000
Total.....	<u>128,000</u>

ST. PAUL DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Minneapolis, Minn.: Fort Snelling, regular fort, officers' training camp.....	4,500
Bismarck, N. Dak.: Fort Lincoln, regular fort.....	500
Sturgis, S. Dak.: Fort Meade, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	<u>5,500</u>

DENVER DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Wyoming: Fort McKenzie, regular fort.....	500
Cheyenne:	
Fort D. A. Russell, regular fort.....	500
Fort Yellowstone.....	
Salt Lake City, Utah: Fort Douglas, regular fort.....	500
Denver, Colo.: Fort Logan, regular fort.....	500
Deming, N. Mex.:	
Camp Cody, National Guard.....	30,000
Fort Bayard, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	<u>32,500</u>

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

San Francisco, Cal.:	
Benicia Arsenal, fort, regular fort.....	500
Fort McDowell, regular fort.....	500
Alcatraz, regular fort.....	500
Miley, regular fort.....	500
Baker, regular fort.....	500
W. Scott, regular fort.....	500
Presidio, regular fort.....	500
Los Angeles, Cal.:	
Camp Kearney, National Guard.....	30,000
North Island, Army aviation.....	
San Diego, Cal.:	
Fort McArthur, regular fort.....	500
Fort Rosecrans, regular fort.....	500
Rockwell Field, Army aviation.....	
Total.....	<u>34,500</u>

NAVAL TRAINING AND MARINE CAMPS.

San Francisco, Cal.:	
Yerba Buena, naval training station.....	2,000
Mare Island, temporary naval camp.....	5,000
San Diego, Cal., temporary naval camp.....	3,500
San Pedro, Cal., naval reserve training.....	1,000
Total.....	<u>11,500</u>
Prescott, Ariz.:	
Whipple Barracks.....	
Fort Apache, regular fort.....	
Fort Huachuca, regular fort.....	

SEATTLE, WASH., DISTRICT.

ARMY CAMPS.

Helena, Mont.: Fort Wm. Henry Harrison, regular fort.....	500
Missoula, Mont.: Fort Missoula, regular fort.....	500
Boise, Idaho: Boise Barracks, regular fort.....	500
Tacoma, Wash.: Camp Lewis, National Army.....	30, 000
Seattle, Wash.:	
Fort Lawton, regular fort.....	500
Fort Ward, regular fort.....	500
Fort Whitman, regular fort.....	500
Port Townsend, Wash.:	
Fort Casey, regular fort.....	500
Fort Flagler, regular fort.....	500
Fort Worden, regular fort.....	500
Spokane, Wash.: Fort George Wright, regular fort.....	500
Vancouver, Wash.: Vancouver Barracks, regular fort.....	
Portland, Oreg.: Fort Stevens, regular fort.....	500
In Washington—Fort Canby, regular fort.....	500
In Washington—Fort Columbia, regular fort.....	500
Total.....	36, 500

NAVAL AND MARINE CAMPS.

Puget Sound, Wash.:	
Temporary naval camp.....	5, 000
University of Washington, naval training station.....	1, 000
Total.....	6, 000

Naturalization district.	Contonments in each naturalization district.	Other Army camps in each district.	Men.
Boston, Mass.....	1	24	42, 000
New York, N. Y.....	2	10	68, 500
Philade'phia, Pa.....	1	4	35, 500
Washington, D. C.....	17	34	584, 500
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	3	35, 000
Chicago, Ill.....	3	4	95, 500
St. Louis, Mo.....	4	9	128, 000
St. Paul, Minn.....		3	5, 500
Denver, Colo.....	1	5	32, 500
San Francisco, Cal.....	1	9	34, 500
Seattle, Wash.....	1	13	36, 500
Total.....	32	118	1, 098, 000

Cantonments, 960,000; other Army camps, 138,000; 20 naval and marine stations, with 97,700 enlisted men, among whom, it is understood, there is a considerable number of unnaturalized aliens.



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